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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 127
Global health and foreign policy

Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, France, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand: draft resolution

Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 63/33 of 26 November 2008, 64/108 of 10 December 2009, 65/95 of 9 December 2010, 66/115 of 12 December 2011, 67/81 of 12 December 2012, 68/98 of 11 December 2013, 69/132 of 11 December 2014 and 70/183 of 17 December 2015,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

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Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] international humanitarian law, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and the Constitution of the World Health Organization,[3]

Recognizing that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development and that, despite progress made, challenges in global health, including major inequities and vulnerabilities within and among countries, regions and populations, still remain and demand persistent attention,

Underscoring the fact that global health is also a long-term objective which is national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained attention, commitment and closer international cooperation, beyond emergencies,

Reaffirming the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and one's family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, with particular attention to the alarming situation of millions of people for whom access to medicines remains a distant goal, in particular vulnerable populations and destitute people,

Welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Sustainable Development Goal 3, "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages", reaffirming its specific and interlinked targets as well as other health-related Goals and targets, and noting that they can contribute to progressively realizing the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 32/16 on promoting the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health through enhancing capacity-building in public health,[4] and that economic and social development are enhanced through measures that strengthen capacity-building, including the training, recruitment and retention of sufficient and suitably qualified health workers,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 32/15 on access to medicines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,[4] which recognizes, inter alia, that access to medicines, in particular essential medicines that are affordable, safe, efficacious and of quality, is one of the fundamental elements in achieving progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recalling further the World Health Organization global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property,[5] designed to promote

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, No. 221.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/71/53), chap. V, sect. A.

[5] See World Health Organization, document WHA62/2009/REC/1, resolution 62.16.

medicinal innovation, build capacity and improve access to medicines, and reiterating that health research and development should be needs-driven, evidence-based, guided by the core principles of affordability, effectiveness, efficiency and equity and considered a shared responsibility,

Recognizing the importance of social and health sectors in economic growth and the collective need to increase health employment, and that investing in health workers is one part of the broader objective of strengthening health systems and social protection and essentially constitutes the first line of defence against international health crises,

Underlining that health workers are the cornerstone of a resilient health system and that the domestic health workforce is the primary responder in all countries, including those with fragile health systems, and is key to building resilient health systems, and also noting that the traditional and complementary medicine workforce may form a substantial component of the health workforce in many countries,

Acknowledging that twenty-first century health challenges related to demographic, epidemiological and technological changes will require a health workforce geared towards health promotion, disease prevention and people-centred, community-based health services and personalized long-term care,

Affirming that achieving universal health coverage requires disaggregated statistical data about the quality and quantity of health personnel that would help make projections with regard to health workers in demand, taking into account demographic, epidemiological and technological changes in the twenty-first century and more health workers in decent jobs,

Recognizing that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization is an important instrument for achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, respecting the rights of community-based health workers and promoting better working environments and incentives,

Reaffirming that investing in new health workforce employment opportunities may also add broader socioeconomic value to the global economy and national economies and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing that substantive reforms and strategic investments in global health workforce data, as well as a substantial shift in health workforce planning, education, deployment, retention, management and remuneration and decent employment would also make a strong contribution towards attaining Sustainable Development Goal 3,

Recognizing the need to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States,

Recognizing also that unpaid and informal care roles are performed mainly by women and girls, that women constitute the majority of those employed in the health and social sectors, that women are important contributors to economic development as well as to public health, and that investments in the health sector could enhance women's economic empowerment and participation and transform

unpaid and informal care roles into decent work and promote opportunities for skills enhancement and measures to retain and promote women into leadership positions, and further recognizing the importance of policies and strategies that eliminate gender biases and inequality and empower and strengthen the representation, engagement and leadership of women to maximize their significant contribution to the sustainable development agenda and targets related to women's participation and empowerment in the economic workforce,

Recognizing further that investments in health employment may expand skills development and generate decent work opportunities and career ladders for young persons, including young women, and recognizing the significance of such investments against a context of growing global youth unemployment,

Recognizing that the international mobility of health workers may bring numerous benefits to source and destination nations and to health workers themselves and that increasing migration poses new challenges for global health, especially in the area related to the health workforce, and further recognizing the need to better manage migration of health workers internationally and within countries and the need for further work in mitigating this challenge in line with the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel,[6]

Deeply concerned by the rising global health workforce deficit, recognizing the global mismatch between the supply, need, demand and distribution of health workers and the estimated shortfall of 18 million health workers required for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and further recognizing that health workers are integral to building strong and resilient health systems that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets related to nutrition, poverty, health, education, gender equality, employment and inclusive growth, and to the reduction of inequalities,

Recognizing that the global mismatch between the supply, need and demand for mental health workers is particularly acute, especially in low- and middle-income countries,

Recalling the Recife Political Declaration on Human Resources for Health on renewed commitments towards universal health coverage, and the adoption in 2016 by the sixty-ninth World Health Assembly of its resolution WHA69.19, entitled "Global strategy on human resources for health: workforce 2030", in which the World Health Assembly invited international, regional, national and local partners and stakeholders from the health sector and beyond to engage in and support the implementation of the Global Strategy and achieve its milestones for 2020 and 2030, in alignment with national institutional mechanisms in order to coordinate an intersectoral health workforce agenda,

Underscoring the need for far-reaching partnerships for global health to support the promotion of, inter alia, gender equality and women's empowerment and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and women's and girls' full enjoyment of all human rights, so as to contribute to the eradication of poverty and to economic and social development, including improved health outcomes,

[6] World Health Organization, document WHA63/2010/REC/1, annex 5.

Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to promote universal health coverage that comprises universal and equitable access to quality health services and ensures affordable and quality service delivery, especially through primary health care and social protection mechanisms, with the support of the international community and with a view to providing access to health services for all, in particular those who are vulnerable or marginalized, such as women and children,

Recognizing the need to train health professionals to deal with the health issues associated with population movements,

Underscoring the importance of enhanced international cooperation and assistance to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, implement universal access to health services and address health challenges, while taking into account different national circumstances and capacities and respecting national policies and priorities,

Underlining the urgency of having strong and resilient health systems capable of implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),[7] ensuring pandemic preparedness and the prevention and detection of and response to any outbreaks, and further underscoring the importance of motivated, well-trained and appropriately equipped health professionals and health workers,

Noting that highly infectious pathogens with epidemic potential may evolve into public health emergencies of international concern, recognizing the need for strong local, national, regional and international preparedness and response in this field, and underlining the urgent need to accelerate the research and development of vaccines, medicines and diagnostic tools while ensuring the promotion of equitable and affordable access, through, inter alia, international cooperation and collaborative partnerships,

Reaffirming the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all, and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calling for broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement,

Recognizing the continued importance of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property protection is important for the development of new medicines and also recognizes the concerns about its effects on prices,

[7] World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

Welcoming the recently adopted political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance,[8] and in this regard noting the impact of antimicrobial resistance, in particular on the treatment of tuberculosis,

Recognizing that rapidly changing technologies, particularly digital technologies, have the potential to enhance people's access to health services, improve the responsiveness of the health system to the needs of individuals and communities and increase the quality and efficiency of health services,

Recognizing that an enhanced health workforce is required to contribute to effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the High-level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises,[9] recognizing the continued importance of the global response to health crises, welcoming the leadership of the Secretary-General in responding to the system-wide challenges facing the United Nations in this field, noting the ongoing discussion on the standard operating procedures for humanitarian actors in large-scale infectious disease events in humanitarian contexts, and looking forward to the continuing follow-up to the Panel's report,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth to consolidate the evidence base and propose actions to guide and stimulate the creation of health and social sector jobs as a means to advance inclusive economic growth, and looking forward to discussions on and follow-up to the Commission's report,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Access to Medicines, and acknowledging the need for further discussions on access to medicines among Member States and all relevant stakeholders,

Recognizing the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence, and in that regard recognizing that global challenges require concerted and sustained efforts by the international community,

Noting the significant role of the Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative in the past 10 years in promoting synergy between foreign policy and global health, as well as the Oslo Ministerial Declaration of 20 March 2007, entitled "Global health: a pressing foreign policy issue of our time",[10] which encouraged global engagement for health, rooted in global solidarity and shared responsibility,

Emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important responsibility to assist Governments in the follow-up to and full implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, especially those focusing on health-related areas,

Emphasizing the important role of the World Health Organization, as the United Nations specialized agency for health, as the lead agency to support the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and as the health cluster lead, in the international response to outbreaks and emergencies with health consequences, and encouraging the ongoing work to reform and improve the

[8] Resolution 71/3.
[9] A/70/723.
[10] A/63/591, annex.

emergency response capacity of the World Health Organization, as required, to meet these responsibilities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy;[11]

2. *Reiterates* the call for more attention to health, which is a state of complete, physical, mental and social well-being, as an important cross-cutting policy issue on the international agenda, as it is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development, and for recognition that global health challenges require policy coherence across government and concerted, sustained and intersectoral efforts;

3. *Urges* Member States to continue to consider health issues in the formulation of foreign policy;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and strengthen, as appropriate, their dialogue with other stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, in order to maximize their engagement and contribution to solving global health challenges, while at the same time safeguarding public health interests from undue influence by any form of real, perceived or potential conflict of interest, through the management of risk, the strengthening of due diligence and accountability and an increase in the transparency of engagement;

5. *Encourages* greater coherence among United Nations bodies and entities on matters related to global health and foreign policy, including through the consideration, where appropriate, of related actions;

6. *Takes note* of the adoption of World Health Assembly resolution WHA69.19, entitled "Global strategy on human resources for health: workforce 2030", which invites international, regional, national and local partners and stakeholders from within the health sector and beyond to engage in, and support, the implementation of the Global Strategy and achieve its milestones for 2020 and 2030, in alignment with national institutional mechanisms in order to coordinate an intersectoral health workforce agenda;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to actively implement its resolution 69/132, including the development of effective preventive measures for the protection of health workers, and noting that the report of the World Health Organization entitled *Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030* proposes policy options for Member States relating to this issue and facilitates World Health Organization support to Member States, upon request and in accordance with national legislation and priorities;

8. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their institutional mechanisms to coordinate an intersectoral health workforce agenda encompassing relevant national policies and broader socioeconomic development contexts, in line with national priorities;

9. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law, including the right to the

[11] A/71/598 and A/71/601

enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, to promote equal access to health services and the development and attainment by Member States of resilient and sustainable health systems capable of responding effectively to outbreaks and emergencies and of implementing an effective response to the broader dimensions of outbreaks and emergencies that include access to basic health-care services, including maternal, newborn and child health and sexual and reproductive health, as well as food security and nutrition, housing and education;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Global Health Crises Task Force by the Secretary-General to support and monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the report of the High-level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises,[9] noting the ongoing discussion on the standard operating procedures for humanitarian actors in large-scale infectious disease events in humanitarian contexts, and requests the Secretary-General to provide periodic updates on the work of the Task Force and its recommendations, in close consultation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization;

11. *Notes* that challenges in global health still remain and demand persistent attention, and that this urgently requires the fulfilment of commitments to strengthen the global partnership for development, and emphasizes in particular in this regard North-South cooperation, the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation and the exchange of best practices, as well as capacity-building and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, to address health inequities in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, in line with national priorities;

12. *Calls upon* partnerships for global health to support Member States, including low-income countries, in carrying out their primary responsibility to accelerate the transition towards universal health coverage, which implies that all people have equal access, without discrimination of any kind, to nationally determined sets of quality promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative basic health services needed and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of such services and medicines does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a specific emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to make greater investments and promote decent work with adequate remuneration in the health and social sectors, enable safe working environments and conditions, effective retention and equitable and broad distribution of the health workforce, and strengthen capacities to optimize the existing health workforce, including through expanding rural and community-based health education and training, to contribute to the achievement of universal health coverage;

14. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen the relevance, effectiveness and implementation of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel;[6]

15. *Commits* to support technology transfer arrangements on mutually agreed and advantageous terms with the objective of increasing the availability and affordability of medicines and related health technologies and to encourage the utilization of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for

the Sustainable Development Goals, created as a component of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, to identify and examine technology needs and gaps;

16. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance and the adoption of its political declaration,[9] which reaffirmed the World Health Organization global action plan on antimicrobial resistance,[12] recognized the grave challenge of antimicrobial resistance and the need for a multisectoral "One Health" approach, and requested the Secretary-General to update Member States on the creation and work of the ad hoc inter-agency coordination group, bearing in mind that its recommendations are to be submitted to the Assembly by its seventy-third session;

17. *Also welcomes* the convening of the 2016 high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS and the adoption of the "Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030",[13] which sets targets to be achieved by 2020 and reaffirms the commitment to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

18. *Further welcomes* the report of the High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth, and recognizes the need for consideration of and action on its recommendations with the aim of contributing to global inclusive economic growth and the creation of decent jobs and achieving universal health coverage, and for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;

19. *Encourages* actions in support of the creation of some 40 million new jobs in the health and social sector by 2030, paying specific attention to addressing the projected shortages of 18 million health workers by 2030, primarily in low- and middle-income countries, as recommended by the High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth;

20. *Urges* Member States to consider the recommendations of the High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth, including the development of intersectoral plans and investment in education and job creation in the health and social sectors;

21. *Takes note* of the initiative to hold, in Moscow in November 2017, a global ministerial conference on the fight against tuberculosis in the context of public health and the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Decides* to hold a high-level meeting in 2018 on the fight against tuberculosis, and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to propose options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables, building on existing efforts in this regard;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote discussion among Member States and relevant stakeholders on appropriate policy options to promote access to medicines, innovation and health technologies, as well as other, broader aspects,

[12] World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1, annex 3.

[13] Resolution 70/266, annex.

bearing in mind, as appropriate, all relevant reports, such as the report of the High-level Panel on Access to Medicines and the report of the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization entitled *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation*;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the Director-General of the International Labour Organization, as well as other relevant international organizations, to report back to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Global health and foreign policy", on the operationalization of the immediate actions and five-year action plan of the High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth.

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 127
Global health and foreign policy

Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, France, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand: draft resolution

Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Algeria, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Palau, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden and Viet Nam

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United Nations A/71/L.42

General Assembly

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12 December 2016

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 69 (c)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/135 and 65/136 of 15 December 2010,

Expressing concern at the recurrent outbreaks of cholera in Haiti, which have affected nearly 800,000 people and caused over 9,000 deaths to date,

Deeply concerned that there has been an increase in the number of persons affected by cases of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases as a result of Hurricane Matthew, which struck Haiti on 4 October 2016, and about the continued vulnerability of Haitians as a result thereof,

Recognizing the considerable national, regional and international efforts deployed in the fight against cholera in Haiti since 2010, and acknowledging that, while important progress has been made in combating cholera, Haiti continues to face significant challenges,

Underscoring the need to address this prolonged public health crisis owing to its grave humanitarian, economic and social consequences, and stressing the importance of strengthening the Haitian national health institutions,

Welcoming the central role being played by the Government of Haiti, with support from the United Nations and other regional and international actors, in responding to the cholera epidemic, with a view to ultimately eliminating cholera in Haiti,

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Underlining its strong commitment to responding to this protracted emergency in an effective and coordinated manner,

Recognizing that the United Nations has a moral responsibility to the victims of the cholera epidemic in Haiti, as well as to support Haiti in overcoming the epidemic and building sound water, sanitation and health systems,

Mindful of the impact of the cholera epidemic on the reputation of the United Nations in Haiti and globally,

1. *Welcomes* the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti as described in the report of the Secretary-General on a new approach to cholera in Haiti;[1]

2. *Calls upon* all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and other international governmental and non-governmental partners to provide their full support to the new approach of the Secretary-General to cholera in Haiti, in particular to intensify their efforts to respond to and eliminate cholera and to address the suffering of its victims, including by providing material assistance and support to communities and those Haitians most directly affected by cholera;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report for consideration by the General Assembly at its resumed seventy-first session.

[1] A/71/620.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 69 (c)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolution 70/19 of 3 December 2015 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace and its other related resolutions,

Recalling also that in its resolution 67/104 of 17 December 2012, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2013-2022 the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures and invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this context to be the lead agency in the United Nations system,

Encouraging, in this regard, activities aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue in order to enhance peace and social stability, respect for diversity and mutual respect and to create, at the global level, and also at the regional, national and local levels, an environment conducive to peace and mutual understanding,

Recalling its resolution 69/312 of 6 July 2015 on the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, in which it reaffirmed its support for the Alliance and reiterated the valuable role of the Alliance in promoting greater understanding and respect among civilizations, cultures, religions and beliefs,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

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Recalling also its resolution 70/109 of 10 December 2015 on a world against violence and violent extremism and resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,

Recalling further its resolution 53/22 of 4 November 1998, by which it declared 2001 the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and expressed its firm determination to facilitate and promote dialogue among civilizations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution that interreligious and intercultural dialogue can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Noting that interreligious and intercultural dialogue has made significant contributions to mutual understanding, tolerance and respect, as well as to the promotion of a culture of peace and an improvement of overall relations among people from different cultural and religious backgrounds and among nations,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Convinced that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would contribute to the efforts of all peoples and nations to enrich their cultures and traditions by engaging in a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

Noting the Unite for Heritage campaign launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in March 2015 which aims to celebrate and safeguard cultural heritage and diversity around the world,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely,

Bearing in mind that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversities contributes towards peace, mutual understanding and friendship among people of different cultures and nations and that these diversities should be made part of intercultural and interreligious dialogue efforts, as appropriate,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] and acknowledging that the Agenda includes the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

Noting the various initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels for enhancing interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated,

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[2] Resolution 70/1.

Acknowledging that relevant components of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (the Belt and Road) Initiative strengthen people-to-people bonds and promote mutual understanding and cooperation,

Noting the fifth Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, held in Astana in June 2015,

Welcoming the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, in promoting intercultural dialogue,

Welcoming also the declaration of the High-level Conference on Intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue adopted by the Asia-Europe Meeting, with the theme "Harmony between civilizations as a prerequisite for sustainable development", held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, on 3 and 4 July 2014,

Welcoming further the work of the Anna Lindh Foundation and the ongoing work of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna,

Taking note of the declaration of the Forum on the Role of Religious Leaders in Preventing Incitement that could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, held in Fez, Morocco, on 23 and 24 April 2015, and the Istanbul Process for Combating Intolerance, Discrimination and Incitement to Hatred and/or Violence on the basis of Religion or Belief,

Noting the international symposium launching the African initiative on education for peace and development through interreligious and intercultural dialogue, held in Cotonou, Benin, in May 2015,

Welcoming the second World Nomad Games, held in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, from 3 to 10 September 2016, and recognizing the importance it places on intercultural dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development,

Acknowledging the positive contribution of individuals and of relevant civil society organizations to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and the culture of peace,

Underlining the importance of education, including education on culture, peace, tolerance, mutual understanding and human rights, in promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue, respect for diversity and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recognizing the contributions of the media and of new information and communications technology to promoting peoples' understanding of different cultures and religions, including through the promotion of dialogue,

Reaffirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders, including young men and women as relevant actors, in interreligious and intercultural dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at various levels, which aims to challenge prejudices, improve mutual understanding and foster cooperation,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace and the contribution that interreligious and intercultural dialogue among religious groups and individuals, in

particular religious leaders, can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all mankind,

Noting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference on the theme "Youth and the Internet: fighting radicalization and extremism", held in Paris in June 2015,

Noting also the Appeal for Peace, signed by religious leaders during the World Day of Prayer for Peace, held in Assisi, Italy, on 20 September 2016,

1. *Reaffirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;[3]

3. *Recognizes* the importance of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development, and calls upon Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and social stability and the full realization of internationally agreed development goals;

4. *Also recognizes* the efforts by relevant stakeholders to foster peaceful and harmonious coexistence within societies by promoting respect for religious and cultural diversity, including by engendering sustained and robust interaction among various segments of society;

5. *Further recognizes* the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on intercultural dialogue and its contribution to interreligious dialogue, as well as its activities related to the culture of peace and non-violence and its focus on concrete actions at the global, regional and subregional levels;

6. *Encourages* Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further consider and carry out activities in support of the Action Plan for the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[4] which provides a framework for enhancing interreligious and intercultural dialogue and promoting tolerance and mutual understanding, while placing emphasis on the involvement of women and youth in such dialogue;

7. *Condemns* any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;

8. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights

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[3] A/71/407.

[4] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Executive Board decision 194 EX/10.

and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

9. *Welcomes* the Baku Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, with the theme "Living together in inclusive societies: a challenge and a goal," held in Baku from 25 to 27 April 2016, and encourages relevant stakeholders to continue their efforts to promote mutual understanding among different civilizations, cultures, religions and beliefs;

10. *Underlines* the importance of moderation as a value within societies for countering extremism in all its aspects and for further contributing to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, and encourages efforts, as appropriate, to enable voices of moderation to work together in order to build a more secure, inclusive and peaceful world;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts by the media to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, encourages the further promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but that these can be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

12. *Also welcomes* the efforts to use information and communications technology, including the Internet, to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, including through the Interfaith Dialogue e-Portal established following the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, held in Manila in 2010, as well as the Peace and Dialogue e-Portal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and encourages relevant stakeholders to utilize the opportunity to disseminate their best practices and experiences on interreligious and intercultural dialogue by contributing to the Interfaith Dialogue e-Portal and to the Peace and Dialogue e-Portal;

13. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held in New York in October 2007, including the idea of an enhanced process of dialogue among world religions, as well as the ideas suggested during the third High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures, held in Paris in November 2012;

14. *Acknowledges* the active engagement of the United Nations system with faith-based and cultural organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and in bringing together people of different cultures, religions, faiths or beliefs to discuss common issues and objectives;

15. *Also acknowledges* the important role of civil society, including academia and volunteer groups, in fostering interreligious and intercultural dialogue, and encourages support for practical measures that mobilize civil society, including building capacities, opportunities and frameworks for cooperation;

16. *Invites* Member States to further promote reconciliation to help to ensure durable peace and sustained development, including by working with faith leaders and communities and through reconciliatory measures and acts of service and by encouraging forgiveness and compassion among individuals;

17. *Recognizes* that the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat plays a valuable role as focal point within the Secretariat on the issue, and encourages it to continue to interact and coordinate with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and coordinate their contribution to the intergovernmental process aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/71/L.43/Add.1

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, Eritrea, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Remove the following country from the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Republic of Korea

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United Nations A/71/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (r)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Czechia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the aims and purposes of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as enshrined in the Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967,[1] in particular the maintenance of close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes,

Noting the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which came into force on 15 December 2008,[2] particularly on upholding the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Noting with satisfaction that the activities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling all previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,[3]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

Welcoming the participation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the high-level meetings between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the collaboration between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1331, No. 22341.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2624, No. 46745.
[3] Resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46, 63/35, 65/235, 67/110 and 69/110.
[4] A/71/160-S/2016/621, sect. II.

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the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to promote dialogue and cooperation among regional organizations in Asia and the Pacific,

Welcoming also the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as an observer in the General Assembly,

Recalling the First to Seventh Summits of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations and the commitment of the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to further deepen the comprehensive partnership between the two organizations,

Welcoming the adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 2025: Forging Ahead Together and its three Community Blueprints, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Economic Community Blueprint 2025 and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025, at the twenty-seventh Association of Southeast Asian Nations Summit, held in Kuala Lumpur in November 2015,

Welcoming also the adoption of the Vientiane Declaration on the Adoption of the Initiative for Association of Southeast Asian Nations Integration Work Plan III and the Vientiane Declaration on the Adoption of the Master Plan on Association of Southeast Asian Nations Connectivity 2025 at the twenty-eighth Association of Southeast Asian Nations Summit, held in Vientiane in September 2016,

Recognizing the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to strengthen its institutions, and in this regard welcoming the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community on 31 December 2015,

Looking forward to the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2017, which coincides with the chairmanship of the Philippines under the theme "Partnering for change, engaging the world",

1. *Welcomes* the progress in the implementation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community Vision 2025, which will ensure lasting peace and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress in the region;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress in the implementation of the Bali Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community in a Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III) Plan of Action (2013-2017), which will enhance the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in addressing global challenges and seizing the opportunities of the twenty-first century;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to develop the partnership between the two organizations, as described in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27 September 2007;

4. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to further intensify and strengthen the level of and framework for cooperation between the two organizations through the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations, issued at the Fourth Summit of the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on 19 November 2011 in Bali, and welcomes the adoption of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations (2016-2020);

5. *Encourages* the United Nations, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other relevant United Nations agencies, to continue to work closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[5] and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community Vision 2025, to promote complementarities between the two to ensure that regional integration efforts in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations reinforce the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and vice versa, through developing a regional road map, as well as other concrete activities and projects under the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership;

6. *Commends* the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for their efforts to hold annual meetings during the regular sessions of the General Assembly, with a view to further enhancing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations partnership, including by reviewing, overseeing and directing the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to continue regular senior officials' meetings, ministerial meetings and summits, and in this regard welcomes the convening of the Eighth Summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on 7 September 2016 in Vientiane;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations to provide strengthened support, including through exchanges of relevant experiences, information, best practices and lessons learned and capacity-building, based on mutual respect, for the relevant Association of Southeast Asian Nations mechanisms and Association of Southeast Asian Nations-led arrangements;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhancing regional security and cooperation and the peaceful settlement of disputes to promote peace, stability and prosperity, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and international law;

10. *Supports* the convening of workshops and seminars between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to promote dialogue on regional and global security issues, including conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy and preventing violent extremism, based on mutual trust, shared interests and mutual respect;

11. *Encourages* cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to exchange expertise, best practices, lessons learned

[5] Resolution 70/1.

and experiences in countering terrorism and radicalization to terrorism and preventing violent extremism, and reaffirms the positive initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the Global Movement of Moderates in shaping global development and advancing global peace, particularly in efforts to fight against violent extremism and radicalization to terrorism;

12. *Also encourages* cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the field of human rights, particularly through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, based on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Declaration, the Phnom Penh Statement on the Adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[6] and other international human rights instruments to which all the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are parties;

13. *Acknowledges* the contribution of maritime cooperation, including maritime security cooperation, to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations community-building, such as in the form of exchange of relevant experiences, information, best practices and lessons learned, to further promote the rule of law and implementation of relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7] and other international instruments, and underscores the need to further strengthen such cooperation in order to address related issues and challenges;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of regional integration and enhancement of connectivity in the South-East Asian region and their potential contribution to regional and global peace, prosperity and sustainable development, and in this regard encourages cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to narrow the development gap within and between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member States;

15. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the implementation of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;[8]

16. *Encourages* cooperation and collaborative efforts between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on addressing environmental sustainability and climate change, including through the development of a joint action plan;

17. *Encourages* closer cooperation on disaster management between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in order to ensure an effective response to and management of natural disasters, through the implementation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2016-2020, and to enhance the

[6] Resolution 217 A (III).
[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.
[8] Resolution 66/2, annex.

capacity of and technical support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management;

18. *Encourages* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to explore measures to further the effective and timely implementation of joint activities under the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership;

19. *Encourages* the conduct of the secretariat-to-secretariat annual review on the implementation of the comprehensive partnership to identify challenges and discuss practical modalities for the two secretariats to effectively contribute to enhancing Association of Southeast Asian Nations and United Nations cooperation;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations".

United Nations A/71/L.44/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (r)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Vanuatu and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the aims and purposes of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as enshrined in the Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967,[1] in particular the maintenance of close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes,

Noting the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which came into force on 15 December 2008,[2] particularly on upholding the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Noting with satisfaction that the activities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling all previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,[3]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1331, No. 22341.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2624, No. 46745.
[3] Resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46, 63/35, 65/235, 67/110 and 69/110.
[4] A/71/160-S/2016/621, sect. II.

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Welcoming the participation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the high-level meetings between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the collaboration between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to promote dialogue and cooperation among regional organizations in Asia and the Pacific,

Welcoming also the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as an observer in the General Assembly,

Recalling the First to Seventh Summits of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations and the commitment of the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to further deepen the comprehensive partnership between the two organizations,

Welcoming the adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 2025: Forging Ahead Together and its three Community Blueprints, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Economic Community Blueprint 2025 and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025, at the twenty-seventh Association of Southeast Asian Nations Summit, held in Kuala Lumpur in November 2015,

Welcoming also the adoption of the Vientiane Declaration on the Adoption of the Initiative for Association of Southeast Asian Nations Integration Work Plan III and the Vientiane Declaration on the Adoption of the Master Plan on Association of Southeast Asian Nations Connectivity 2025 at the twenty-eighth Association of Southeast Asian Nations Summit, held in Vientiane in September 2016,

Recognizing the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to strengthen its institutions, and in this regard welcoming the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community on 31 December 2015,

Looking forward to the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2017, which coincides with the chairmanship of the Philippines under the theme "Partnering for change, engaging the world",

1. *Welcomes* the progress in the implementation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community Vision 2025, which will ensure lasting peace and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress in the region;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress in the implementation of the Bali Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community in a Global Community of Nations (Bali Concord III) Plan of Action (2013-2017), which will enhance the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in addressing global challenges and seizing the opportunities of the twenty-first century;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to develop the partnership between the two organizations, as described in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27 September 2007;

4. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to further intensify and strengthen the level of and framework

for cooperation between the two organizations through the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations, issued at the Fourth Summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on 19 November 2011 in Bali, and welcomes the adoption of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations (2016-2020);

5. *Encourages* the United Nations, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other relevant United Nations agencies, to continue to work closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[5] and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community Vision 2025, to promote complementarities between the two to ensure that regional integration efforts in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations reinforce the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and vice versa, through developing a regional road map, as well as other concrete activities and projects under the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership;

6. *Commends* the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for their efforts to hold annual meetings during the regular sessions of the General Assembly, with a view to further enhancing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations partnership, including by reviewing, overseeing and directing the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to continue regular senior officials' meetings, ministerial meetings and summits, and in this regard welcomes the convening of the Eighth Summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on 7 September 2016 in Vientiane;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations to provide strengthened support, including through exchanges of relevant experiences, information, best practices and lessons learned and capacity-building, based on mutual respect, for the relevant Association of Southeast Asian Nations mechanisms and Association of Southeast Asian Nations-led arrangements;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhancing regional security and cooperation and the peaceful settlement of disputes to promote peace, stability and prosperity, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and international law;

10. *Supports* the convening of workshops and seminars between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to promote dialogue on regional and global security issues, including conflict prevention, preventive

[5] Resolution 70/1.

diplomacy and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, based on mutual trust, shared interests and mutual respect;

11. *Encourages* cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to exchange expertise, best practices, lessons learned and experiences in countering terrorism and radicalization to terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and reaffirms the positive initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the Global Movement of Moderates in shaping global development and advancing global peace, particularly in efforts to fight against violent extremism and radicalization to terrorism;

12. *Also encourages* cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the field of human rights, particularly through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, based on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Declaration, the Phnom Penh Statement on the Adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[6] and other international human rights instruments to which all the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are parties;

13. *Acknowledges* the contribution of maritime cooperation, including maritime security cooperation, to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations community-building, such as in the form of exchange of relevant experiences, information, best practices and lessons learned, to further promote the rule of law and implementation of relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7] and other international instruments, and underscores the need to further strengthen such cooperation in order to address related issues and challenges;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of regional integration and enhancement of connectivity in the South-East Asian region and their potential contribution to regional and global peace, prosperity and sustainable development, and in this regard encourages cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to narrow the development gap within and between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member States;

15. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the implementation of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;[8]

16. *Encourages* cooperation and collaborative efforts between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on addressing environmental sustainability and climate change, including through the development of a joint action plan;

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[6] Resolution 217 A (III).

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[8] Resolution 66/2, annex.

17. *Encourages* closer cooperation on disaster management between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in order to ensure an effective response to and management of natural disasters, through the implementation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2016-2020, and to enhance the capacity of and technical support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management;

18. *Encourages* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to explore measures to further the effective and timely implementation of joint activities under the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership;

19. *Encourages* the conduct of the secretariat-to-secretariat annual review on the implementation of the comprehensive partnership to identify challenges and discuss practical modalities for the two secretariats to effectively contribute to enhancing Association of Southeast Asian Nations and United Nations cooperation;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations".

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General Assembly

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23 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (r)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Vanuatu and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the revised draft resolution:

Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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United Nations A/71/L.45

General Assembly

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15 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 63
Report of the Human Rights Council

Burkina Faso:* amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee (A/71/479, para. 17)

Report of the Human Rights Council

After operative paragraph 1, insert the following paragraph:

Decides to defer consideration of and action on Human Rights Council resolution 32/2 of 30 June 2016 on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in order to allow time for further consultations to determine the legal basis upon which the mandate of the special procedure established therein will be defined.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

16-22265 (E) 151216

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United Nations A/71/L.46

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (n)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Ukraine: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/14 of 11 November 2014 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Having received the annual report for 2014 and the draft report for 2015 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the annual report for 2014 and the draft report for 2015 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director General;[1]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;[2]

3. *Welcomes* the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as demonstrated through, inter alia, the work of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of

[1] See A/71/207.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

Please recycle

the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations, which was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) of 7 August 2015 and extended for one year pursuant to Council resolution 2319 (2016) of 17 November 2016;

4. *Takes note* of Security Council resolution 2209 (2015) of 6 March 2015, by which the Council noted the first, second and third reports of the fact-finding mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,[3] which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic;

5. *Welcomes* decision EC-M-52/Dec.1 of 20 July 2016 of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the destruction of Libya's remaining chemical weapons, which was endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2298 (2016) of 22 July 2016, and also welcomes the progress made in the implementation of this decision, as reported by the Director General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to the Security Council in his report to the Secretary-General dated 8 November 2016;[4]

6. *Also welcomes* the establishment by the Executive Council of an open-ended working group on the future priorities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, pursuant to its decision of 14 July 2016, as an informal mechanism, with a view to supplying holistic, coherent, forward-looking and action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention at its fourth special session, to be held in 2018;

7. *Further welcomes* the Declaration on the Occasion of the Centennial Commemoration of the First Large-Scale Use of Chemical Weapons at Ieper, which was adopted in 2015 by the States parties to the Convention on the occasion of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first large-scale use of chemical weapons in Ieper, Belgium, which served to honour the memory of all victims of chemical warfare, as well as to rededicate collective efforts to rid the world of chemical weapons;

8. *Welcomes* the preparations being undertaken by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Organization, in April 2017;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons".

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[3] See S/2015/138.
[4] See S/2016/943.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (n)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and Ukraine: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

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United Nations A/71/L.47

General Assembly

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16 December 2016

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997 proclaiming 2000 the International Year for the Culture

[1] Resolution 53/243 A.
[2] Resolution 53/243 B.

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of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998 proclaiming the period 2001-2010 the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolutions 56/5 of 5 November 2001, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, 58/11 of 10 November 2003, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, 60/3 of 20 October 2005, 61/45 of 4 December 2006, 62/89 of 17 December 2007, 63/113 of 5 December 2008, 64/80 of 7 December 2009, 65/11 of 23 November 2010, 66/116 of 12 December 2011, 67/106 of 17 December 2012, 68/125 of 18 December 2013, 69/139 of 15 December 2014 and 70/20 of 3 December 2015, adopted under its agenda item entitled "Culture of peace",

Recalling also its resolution 70/109 of 10 December 2015 on a world against violence and violent extremism, and resolution 70/291 of 01 July 2016 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Taking note of the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly,[4]

Welcoming the observance of 10 December as Human Rights Day,[5] 9 December as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime,[6] and 2 October as the International Day of Non-Violence,[7] as proclaimed by the United Nations,

Recognizing that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, the prevention of conflicts, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to the culture of peace,

Recognizing also the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, of choosing dialogue and negotiations over confrontation and of working together and not against each other,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[8] which provides an overview of the activities that have been carried out by the main United Nations entities working in the areas of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace since the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolutions 70/19 and 70/20 of 3 December 2015,

Recalling the proclamation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 21 February as International Mother Language Day, which

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[3] Resolution 55/2.
[4] Resolution 60/1.
[5] Resolution 423 (V).
[6] Resolution 69/323.
[7] Resolution 61/271.
[8] A/71/407.

aims at protecting, promoting and preserving linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism, in order to foster and enrich a culture of peace, social harmony, cross-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding,

Recalling also the proclamation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 30 April as International Jazz Day, which aims to develop and increase intercultural exchanges and understanding between cultures for the purpose of mutual comprehension, tolerance and the promotion of a culture of peace,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community to enhance understanding through constructive dialogue among civilizations, in particular through various initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels, including relevant efforts affiliated with the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (the Belt and Road),

Expressing its appreciation for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting a culture of peace through a number of practical projects in the areas of youth, education, media and migrations, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, foundations and civil society groups, as well as media and the private sector,

Welcoming the successful holding on 1 September 2016 of the General Assembly High-level Forum on the Culture of Peace, convened by the President of the Assembly, and the greater participation and increased interest, in particular of Member States, in making country statements during its plenary session and the wide-ranging partnership and inclusive collaboration among Member States, international organizations and civil society, as evidenced at the Forum, while taking note of the President's summary of the deliberations during the day-long Forum focusing on the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recognizing the role of women and youth, as well as the contribution of children, in advancing the culture of peace, and in particular the importance of greater involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in activities promoting a culture of peace, including in post-conflict situations,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-sixth session of a programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence, and noting that the objectives of that programme of action are in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly,

Recalling the Yamoussoukro Declaration on Peace in the Minds of Men, and acknowledging the observance in 2014 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its adoption,

Noting the initiatives of civil society, in collaboration with Governments, to strengthen civilian capacities to enhance the physical safety of vulnerable populations under threat of violence and to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Encouraging the continued and increasing efforts and activities on the part of civil society organizations throughout the world in advancing the culture of peace as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[2] is to strengthen further the global movement for the culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and calls upon all concerned to renew their attention to this objective;

2. *Welcomes* the inclusion of the promotion of a culture of peace in "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";[9]

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

4. *Invites* the entities of the United Nations system, within their existing mandates, to integrate, as appropriate, the eight action areas of the Programme of Action into their programmes of activities, focusing on promoting a culture of peace and non-violence at the national, regional and international levels;

5. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for strengthening efforts to mobilize all relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations system in support of a culture of peace, and invites the Organization to continue to enhance communication and outreach, including through the culture of peace website;

6. *Commends* the practical initiatives and actions by relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the University for Peace, as well as their activities in further promoting the culture of peace and non-violence, in particular the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts, and in this context notes with appreciation the global launch of the United Nations Children's Fund Early Childhood Peace Consortium in September 2013 and its activities, including those for vulnerable children;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations peacebuilding architecture to continue to promote peacebuilding activities and to advance the culture of peace and non-violence in post-conflict peacebuilding efforts at the country level;

8. *Urges* the appropriate authorities to provide age-appropriate education in children's schools that builds a culture of peace, including lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active and global citizenship and human rights;

9. *Encourages* the involvement of media, especially the mass media, in promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people;

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[9] Resolution 70/1.

10. *Commends* civil society, non-governmental organizations and young people for their activities in further promoting the culture of peace and non-violence, including through their campaign to raise awareness on the culture of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

11. *Encourages* civil society and non-governmental organizations to further strengthen their efforts to promote the culture of peace, inter alia, by adopting their own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, in line with the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace;

12. *Invites* Member States, all parts of the United Nations system and civil society organizations to accord increasing attention to their observance of the International Day of Peace on 21 September each year as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001, and of the International Day of Non-Violence on 2 October, as decided by the Assembly in its resolution 61/271 of 15 June 2007;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum, as appropriate and within existing resources, devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of its adoption, on or around 13 September, and requests the Secretariat to support its effective organization within their respective mandates and existing resources;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, in consultation with the Member States and taking into account the observations of civil society organizations, to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness of the Programme of Action and its eight areas of action aimed at their implementation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report, within existing resources, on actions taken by Member States, on the basis of information provided by them, and those taken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the present resolution and on heightened activities by the Organization and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote the culture of peace and non-violence;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Comoros, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan and United Republic of Tanzania

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United Nations A/71/L.48

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, in particular Human Rights Council resolution S-17/1 of 23 August 2011,[1] that established the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Welcoming the ongoing work carried out by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and recalling its reports and the recommendations contained therein,[2]

Expressing its appreciation for the work carried out by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, and recalling its reports and the conclusions contained therein,[3]

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. VII.
[2] See http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/IICISyria/Pages/Documentation.aspx.
[3] S/2016/888, S/2016/738/Rev.1, S/2016/530 and S/2016/142, annex.

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Recognizing the work of Syrian and international civil society actors in documenting violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights law in the Syrian Arab Republic during the conflict,

Noting with concern the impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights law committed during the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations and abuses,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Noting the repeated encouragement by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Security Council to refer the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Criminal Court,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure accountability for crimes involving violations of international law, in particular of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, some of which may constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity, committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 through appropriate, fair and independent investigations and prosecutions at the domestic or international level, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal to ensure justice for all victims and to contribute to the prevention of future violations;

2. *Stresses* the need for any political process aimed at resolving the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure credible and comprehensive accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses committed in the country in order to bring about reconciliation and sustainable peace;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts by States to investigate and prosecute crimes within their jurisdiction committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, in accordance with their national legislation and international law, and encourages other States to consider doing the same and to share relevant information to that end with other States;

4. *Decides* to establish the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 under the auspices of the United Nations to closely cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have or may in the future have jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to develop, within 20 working days of the adoption of the present resolution, the terms of reference of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism, with the support of the Office

of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and also requests that the Secretary-General undertake, without delay, the steps, measures and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism, initially funded by voluntary contributions, in coordination with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and building on existing capacities, including recruiting or allocating impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the terms of reference;

6. *Calls upon* all States, all parties to the conflict as well as civil society to cooperate fully with the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic to effectively fulfil their respective mandates and, in particular, to provide them with any information and documentation they may possess, as well as any other forms of assistance pertaining to their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the United Nations system as a whole to fully cooperate with the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism and to promptly respond to any request, including access to all information and documentation, and decides that the Mechanism shall closely cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic in all aspects of its work;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution within 45 days of its adoption, and decides to revisit the question of funding of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism as soon as possible.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Croatia, France, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Vanuatu

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United Nations A/71/L.49

General Assembly

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19 December 2016

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 72
Report of the International Criminal Court

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/264 of 27 May 2016 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the International Criminal Court as an independent permanent judicial institution and, in this regard, that the United Nations and the Court respect each other's status and mandate,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential for coming to terms with any past crimes committed and preventing such crimes in the future,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

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Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases that were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and which the Prosecutor of the Court has initiated *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[2]

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,[3] which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Stressing the importance that the Rome Statute accords to the rights and needs of victims, in particular their right to participate in judicial proceedings and to claim reparations, and emphasizing the importance of informing and involving victims and affected communities in order to give effect to the mandate of the International Criminal Court towards victims,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2015/16;[4]

2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[1] and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,[5] and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

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[2] A/58/874 and Add.1.

[3] A/58/874, annex, articles 10 and 13.

[4] A/71/342.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

4. *Notes* the recent ratifications and acceptances of the amendments adopted at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010;

5. *Underlines*, bearing in mind that in accordance with the Rome Statute the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, that States need to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute;

6. *Encourages* further efforts by the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and States, as well as civil society, to appropriately assist States, upon their request, in strengthening their domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, and in this regard underlines the importance of national ownership;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions;

8. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, promote the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights, achieve sustainable peace and further the development of nations, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

10. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences;

11. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[a] and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement, according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,[b] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to

[a] Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement

include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session;

13. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,[7] and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;[8]

14. *Recalls* the Relationship Agreement, and notes that expenses related to investigations or prosecutions incurred by the International Criminal Court in connection with situations referred by the Security Council or otherwise continue to be borne exclusively by States parties to the Rome Statute;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

16. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

17. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Rome Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

18. *Urges* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations, and invites all other States to consider doing the same, as appropriate;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement, which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-second session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

20. *Encourages* further dialogue between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and welcomes in this regard the increased interaction of the Security Council with the Court under various formats, including the holding of open debates on peace and justice and working methods, with a special focus on the role of the Court;

21. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013,[9] in which the Council reiterated its previous call

[7] A/67/828-S/2013/210, annex.

[8] A/71/346.

[9] S/PRST/2013/2; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013* (S/INF/68).

regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

23. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

24. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Review Conference undertook a stocktaking exercise of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the Court to cover three additional war crimes when committed in armed conflicts not of an international character, and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;

25. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;[10]

26. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its fifteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its sixteenth session in New York, looks forward to the sixteenth session, which is to be held from 4 to 14 December 2017, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

27. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

28. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2016/17, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session.

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[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/71/1).

United Nations A/71/L.49/Add.1

General Assembly

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23 December 2016

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 72
Report of the International Criminal Court

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Report of the International Criminal Court

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Central African Republic, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Lesotho, Panama, Samoa, San Marino, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu

16-22935 (E) 291216

Please recycle

United Nations A/71/L.59

General Assembly

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19 December 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (a)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Belgium, Burkina Faso,* Greece, India, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain: draft resolution

Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the development and implementation of a 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,

Recalling also the adoption of the framework for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union set out in the declaration entitled "Enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation: framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union", signed in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006 by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission,[2] which highlights the key areas for cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations,

Noting that the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union has since been in effect and has provided an important context for focused United Nations support to the capacity-building efforts of the African Union,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] A/61/630, annex.

[3] Resolution 63/1.

Please recycle

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)", which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing the need to enhance the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union, as a basis for a more effective partnership embodying the principles of mutual respect when addressing issues of mutual concern,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement[4] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[5] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, as emphasized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] including the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Welcoming the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship

[4] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels to support its implementation,

Acknowledging the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and offer an important opportunity for Africa to achieve inclusive and transformative development with equity, and underscoring in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging also that the implementation of Agenda 2063 will be aligned, as appropriate, with the principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda, and calling upon the United Nations to continue discussions on the Framework for a Renewed Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, based on Agenda 2063,

1. *Takes note of* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, Assembly/AU/Dec.587 (XXV) of 2015, in which they requested that the United Nations take the necessary measures to further enhance its cooperation with the African Union, especially in the context of the implementation of the transformative Agenda 2063, as well as of the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027 as the overall platform for United Nations-African Union cooperation, and also takes note of the request of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopt a resolution at its seventieth session in support of the Framework;

2. *Commends* all the stakeholders in the partnership, namely, United Nations and African Union entities, for the significant efforts deployed in the implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union;

3. *Welcoming* the United Nations-African Union joint decision during the fifteenth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, held in Abuja in March 2014, to formulate a successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme as an important contribution towards conflict prevention and conflict resolution on the African continent that will also reflect the support of the United Nations to Agenda 2063, and reiterates the importance of greater engagement with the regional economic communities in formulating the successor programme;

4. *Welcomes* the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg in June 2015, as the successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme that is anchored in Agenda 2063;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023);

6. *Calls upon* relevant entities of the United Nations system, through the Regional Coordination Mechanism, to align their programmes and activities with the priorities enshrined in the Framework, as appropriate;

7. *Calls upon* the secretariat of Regional Coordination Mechanism to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Framework as the successor programme to the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, predictable support for full, effective and efficient implementation of the Framework;

9. *Calls upon* Africa's bilateral and multilateral partners and the international community at large to lend their full support to the implementation of the Framework in concrete and enabling ways;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, working in collaboration to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the Framework, and requests the Secretary-General to report on a biennial basis to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Framework within the context of his report on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union.

United Nations A/71/L.50/Add.1

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (a)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Belgium, Burkina Faso, Greece, India, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Spain: draft resolution

Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Finland and Georgia

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Please recycle

United Nations A/71/L.51

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 24 (a)
Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Israel: amendment to the draft resolution recommended in the report of the Second Committee (A/71/468/Add.1)

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

In operative paragraph 10, delete the following words:

and countries and peoples under foreign occupation

16-22554 (E) 201216

Please recycle

United Nations A/71/L.52

General Assembly

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Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 13
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Establishment of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[2] adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011,

Reaffirming the importance of improving the least developed countries' scientific research and innovation base, promoting networking among researchers and research institutions and helping the least developed countries to access and utilize critical and appropriate technologies, building upon bilateral initiatives and coordinated support by multilateral institutions, including the relevant entities of the United Nations system, such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and the private sector,

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development

[1] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II

16-22559 (E) 221216

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in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling its resolution 70/294 of 25 July 2016, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, in which the governing council of the technology bank was invited to draft a legal charter to be adopted by the General Assembly before the end of 2016,[3]

1. *Decides* establish the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and to adopt its Charter, as set out in the note by the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Affirms* that, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, the Technology Bank will be guided by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles;

3. *Reaffirms its acceptance* of the offer by Turkey to host the Technology Bank, and welcomes the pledge made by the Government of Turkey to the trust fund for the operationalization of the Technology Bank;

4. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders, including the private sector and foundations, to provide voluntary funding to the trust fund of the Technology Bank;

5. *Urges* the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional organizations to support, in a coordinated manner, the operationalization of the Technology Bank and its activities, while respecting the relevant provisions of the intellectual property rights-related agreements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within existing resources, to inform the General Assembly about the results achieved by the Technology Bank after the first three years of operation, and decides to review, as appropriate, the arrangements required for the effective functioning of the Technology Bank on that basis.

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[3] Resolution 70/294, annex, para. 99.
[4] A/71/363.

United Nations A/71/L.53*

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 128
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The General Assembly, having considered the letters dated 11 November 2016 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Assembly[1] and the President of the Security Council,[2] transmitting a letter dated 4 November 2016 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and taking note of the letter from the President of the Council, dated 19 December 2016, drawing the attention of the President of the Assembly to the text of Council resolution 2329 (2016) of 19 December 2016,[3]

(a) Reiterates its request to the International Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism) and, in the light of resolution 1966 (2010), to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates, with a view to shortening them as appropriate, and to prevent any additional delays;

(b) Takes note of the commitment of the Tribunal to complete its judicial work no later than 30 November 2017;

(c) Also takes note of the request of the President of the Tribunal for a final extension of the terms of office of the permanent judges of the Tribunal, until

* Reissued for technical reasons on 22 December 2016.
[1] A/71/614.
[2] S/2016/959.
[3] A/71/699.

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30 November 2017 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, and strongly emphasizes that the following extensions and reappointment should be final:

(d) Decides, under this condition:

(i) To extend the terms of office of the following permanent judges of the Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber, until 30 November 2017 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner:

Carmel A. Agius (Malta)
Liu Daqun (China)
Christoph Flügge (Germany)
Theodor Meron (United States of America)
Bakone Melema Moloto (South Africa)
Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands)
Fausto Pocar (Italy)

(ii) To take note of the reappointment of Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Tribunal related to the length of the term of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2017 until 30 November 2017, which is subject to earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal;

(e) Also decides to extend the term of office of Judge Carmel Agius as President of the Tribunal until 31 December 2017 or until one month after the completion of the cases referred to in paragraph (d) above, if sooner;

(f) Underlines that States should cooperate fully with the Tribunal, as well as with the Mechanism;

(g) Commends the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat for the evaluation and recommendations made pursuant to resolution 2256 (2015), issued in the report of the Office on its evaluation of the methods and work of the Tribunal,[4] and encourages the Tribunal to continue to report on its implementation in its next six-monthly report to the Council on progress towards implementation of the Tribunal completion strategy, without prejudice to the primacy given to the completion of its work;

(h) Welcomes the adoption of the Code of Professional Conduct for the Judges of the Tribunal, and emphasizes the importance of developing a disciplinary mechanism for judges.

[4] A/70/873-S/2016/441.